

2 The Reformation: a break and a growth – Part 1

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Vocabulary 词汇

Write each word three times. 把每个单词抄写三遍。

English	中文	Write it 3 times (English)
Reformation	宗教改革	_____

Recall

- You know a printed pamphlet spreads faster than a spoken sermon.
- You have seen a disagreement about a rule become a disagreement about who makes rules.
- You know rulers can gain from other people's quarrels.

New ideas

Read these first. Each idea has a short worked example. Then do the Practice below.

■ 1 A break within Christianity

The **Reformation** 宗教改革 broke with existing Christian traditions, and both the Protestant and Catholic reformations contributed to the *growth* of Christianity. A break and a growth in one sentence.

Worked example. Religious competition made both sides preach, print and educate more, not less.

■ 2 Why rulers took sides

A ruler adopting a new confession gained authority over church appointments and lands. Religious choice was therefore also a political calculation.

Worked example. A prince who breaks with Rome no longer shares authority with a distant power.

■ 3 Printing and doctrine

The press let a doctrinal dispute reach ordinary readers within weeks. What had been an argument among clergy became a public argument.

Worked example. A pamphlet in the local language reaches people no Latin treatise ever could.

Watch out: The Reformation did not weaken religion. The CED records both reformations contributing to the growth of Christianity, which is the opposite of secularisation.

Practice

2.1 State the two things the CED says about the Reformation. [2]

2.2 Explain why a ruler might adopt a new confession. [2]

2.3 Explain what printing did to a doctrinal dispute. [2]

2.4 Explain why religious competition increased preaching and education. [2]

2.5 State why the Reformation is not evidence of secularisation. [1]
